REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-16, 18-32, 34-40, 42-49, 51, and 52 are pending in the present application. Claims 1, 2, 4-16, 18-32, 34-40, 42-49, 51, and 52 have been rejected. Claims 2, 4, 6, 7, 11-16, 18-32, 34, 43-49, 51 and 52 have been cancelled to expedite prosecution. Applicant reserves the right to peruse these claims in a continuation application. Claim 1 has been amended. No new matter has been added.

EXAMINER INTERVIEW

Applicant thanks Examiner Fowlkes for the telephone interview on March 21, 2006 at 2:00pm. The current amendment was discussed, and the Examiner indicated that a further search would be required.

35 U.S.C. § 103(a) REJECTIONS

Claims 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,870,611 (London Shrader et al.) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,960,189 (Yinger et al.). It is respectfully submitted that claims 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 42 are patentable for at least the reasons set forth below.

Claims 1 and 35 are independent claims and recite similar features, as illustrated by amended claim 1:

> In a system for managing application installation operations, a method of communicating with an application, comprising:
>
> receiving from the application a call to set a property related to performing an application installation operation, **wherein the application installation operation is a downsize operation,**
>
> receiving from the application a call to initialize the application installation operation;
>
> receiving from the application a call to finalize the application installation operation; and
>
> if the application installation operation is not executed successfully by the application, receiving a call to abort the application installation operation. (emphasis added).

London Shrader et al. discloses systems and methods for defining and constructing a proposed plan object for installing software across a network (London Shrader et al., col. 1,

ll. 18-22). The invention reduces the network installation planning process into a series of discrete objects and provides an object oriented, graphical means by which administrators can set-up and view applications that are selected to be installed on a set of workstations across the LAN (Id., col. 2, ll. 7-13). The administrator can then use the object oriented representation to generate the files needed for the actual physical installation (Id., col. 2, ll. 13-15). The system provides administrators with a high level view of the network installation plan, shielding them from the physical implementation and leaving them to concentrate on the building blocks for the plan (Id., col. 2, ll. 15-19).

Yinger et al. purports to teach a data processing system for computer application installation on a client/server network on an as needed basis (Yinger et al., Abstract). A user on a client computer application to execute through a menu driver (Id.). A local application repository is checked for the requested application, and determines if it is more current than a version installed on the client computer (Id.). If it is, the installed version is replaced with the version in the repository, and the application is automatically executed at the client computer (Id.).

None of the cited prior art, alone or in combination teaches **a downsize operation.** The Examiner states that London Shrader et al. teaches a downsize operation at column 7, lines 28-30. Specifically, the Examiner points to the action type "configure" as an example of a downsize operation. Applicant respectfully submits that configuring an already installed application is not the equivalent of a downsize operation. Configuration implies merely changing application settings, such as enabling or disabling certain features. Whereas, the downsize operation is a specialized operation that determines if certain non-essential parts of a software application can be removed entirely from the application to save disk or memory space. This is type of operation is never discussed anywhere in London Schrader et al. Similarly, Yinger et al. also fails to teach or suggest such a feature.

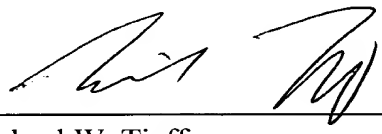
Because none of the cited prior art, alone or in combination, teach a downsize operation, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection and allow claim 1.

Claim 35 includes features similar to those described for independent claim 1, and is therefore allowable for at least the reasons given for claims 1. It is therefore respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejection and allow claim 35.

Claims 5, 8, 9, 10, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 42 are all variously dependant on independent claims 1 an 35 and are therefore similarly patentable for at least the same reasons. It is therefore respectfully requested that the Examiner withdraw the rejections and allow the claims.

CONCLUSION

For all of the foregoing reasons, Applicant's undersigned representative respectfully requests reconsideration of the outstanding office action and issuance of a Notice of Allowance.



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